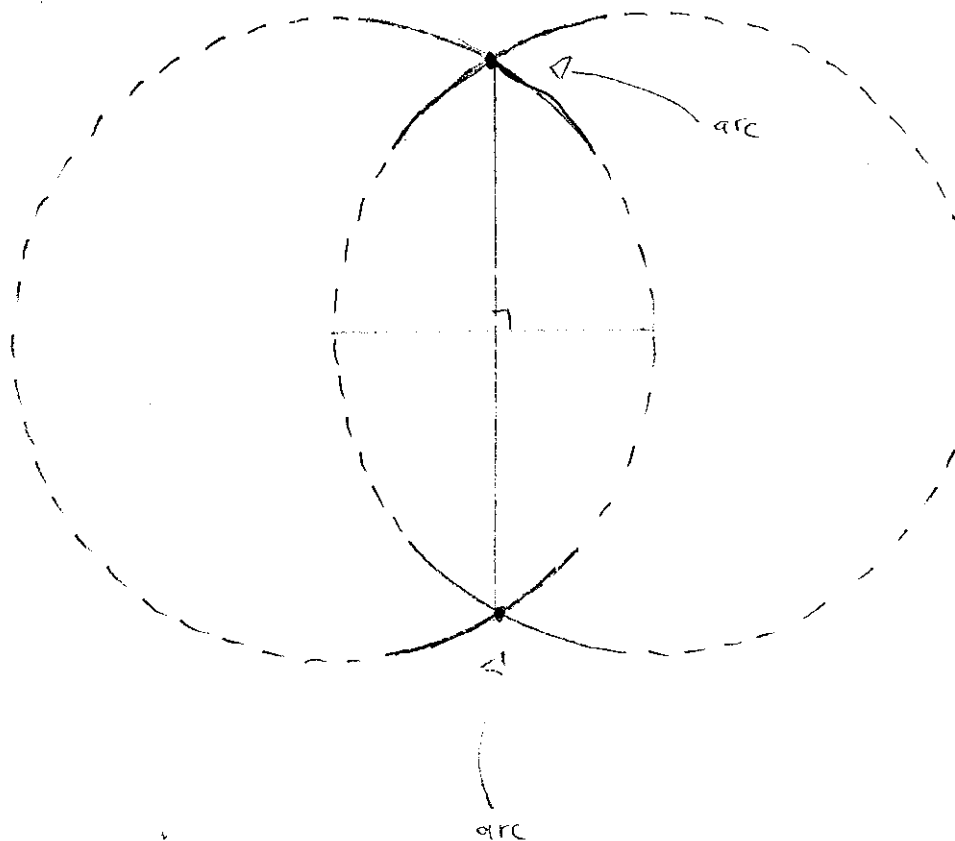
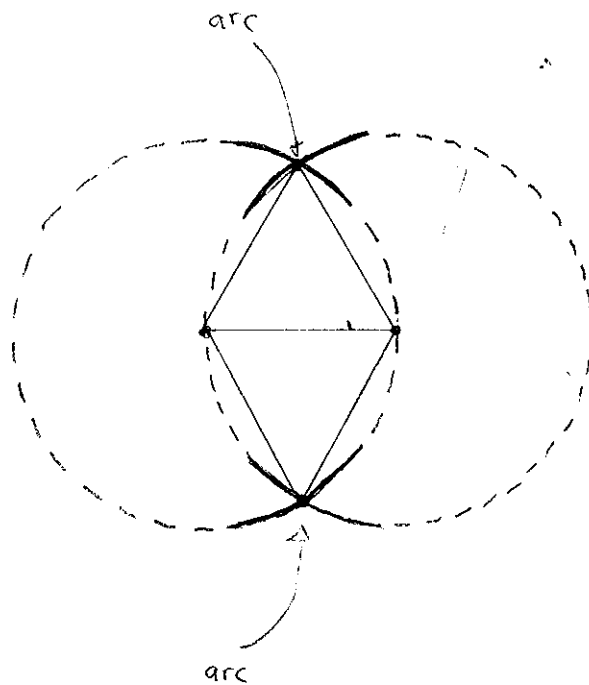
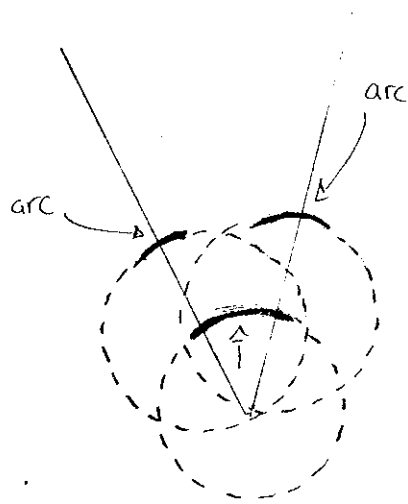


Question #1

TRUE



You can use arcs and circles for any of these constructions, as long as your arc is in the right place.

Definition 1.15

A circle is a plane figure contained by one line such that all the straight lines falling upon it from one point among those lying within the figure equal to one another.

in our words...

one can create a radius, by drawing a line from a point on the circumference to the center point of the circle.

How It Relates

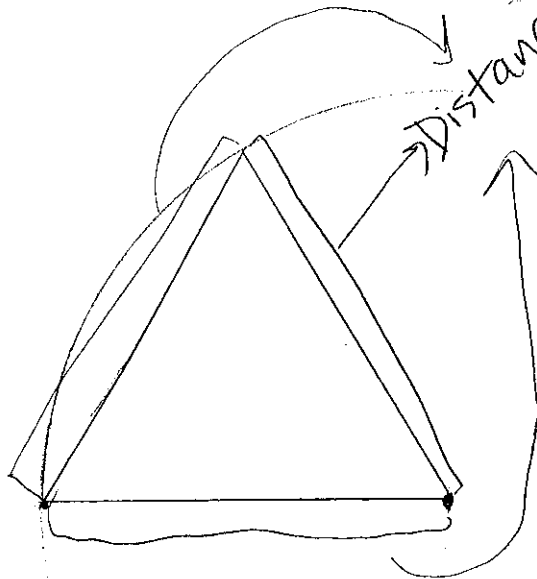
It relates to proposition 1 because all lines in an equilateral triangle are equal, and all radii from the center to any spot on the circumference, is equal to another point from the circumference to the center of a circle.

2

MORE ON BACK

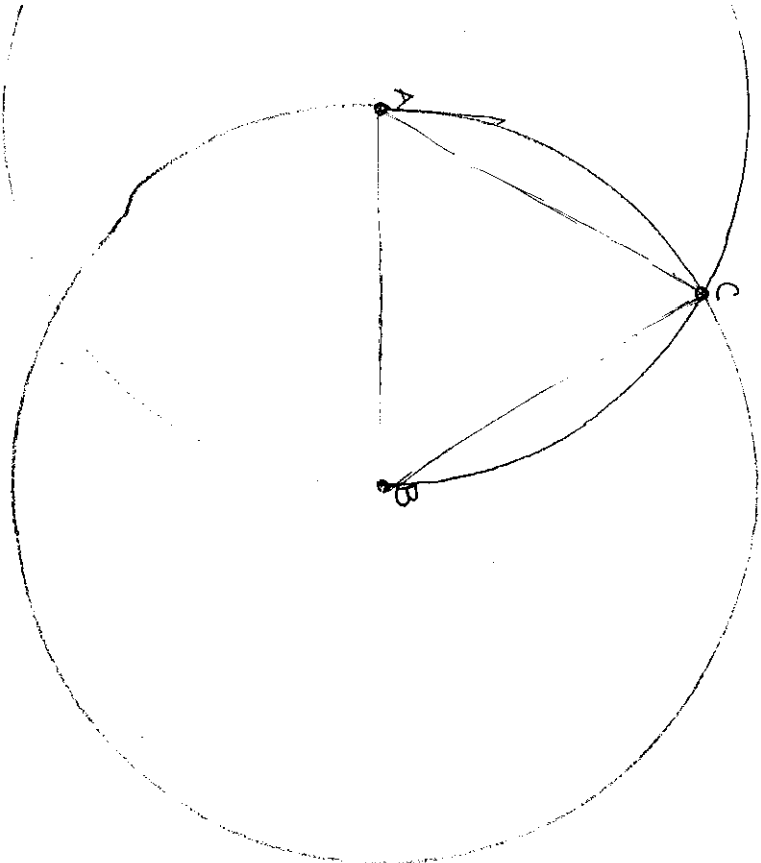
All the lines
can serve
as a radius
therefore
they are all
the same
length

Distance from
circumference
to center



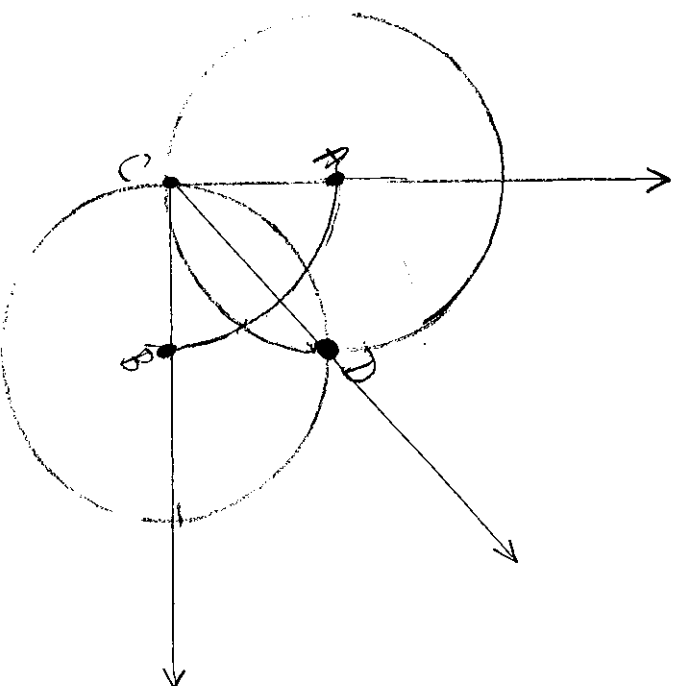
3)

Equilateral triangle * compass width matters



The compass width matters because side has to be equal.

Angle Bisector * compass width doesn't matter



The compass width doesn't matter as long as circle C intersects the sides of the angle, however you need to make sure that circle A and B are the same size and are large enough to intersect.

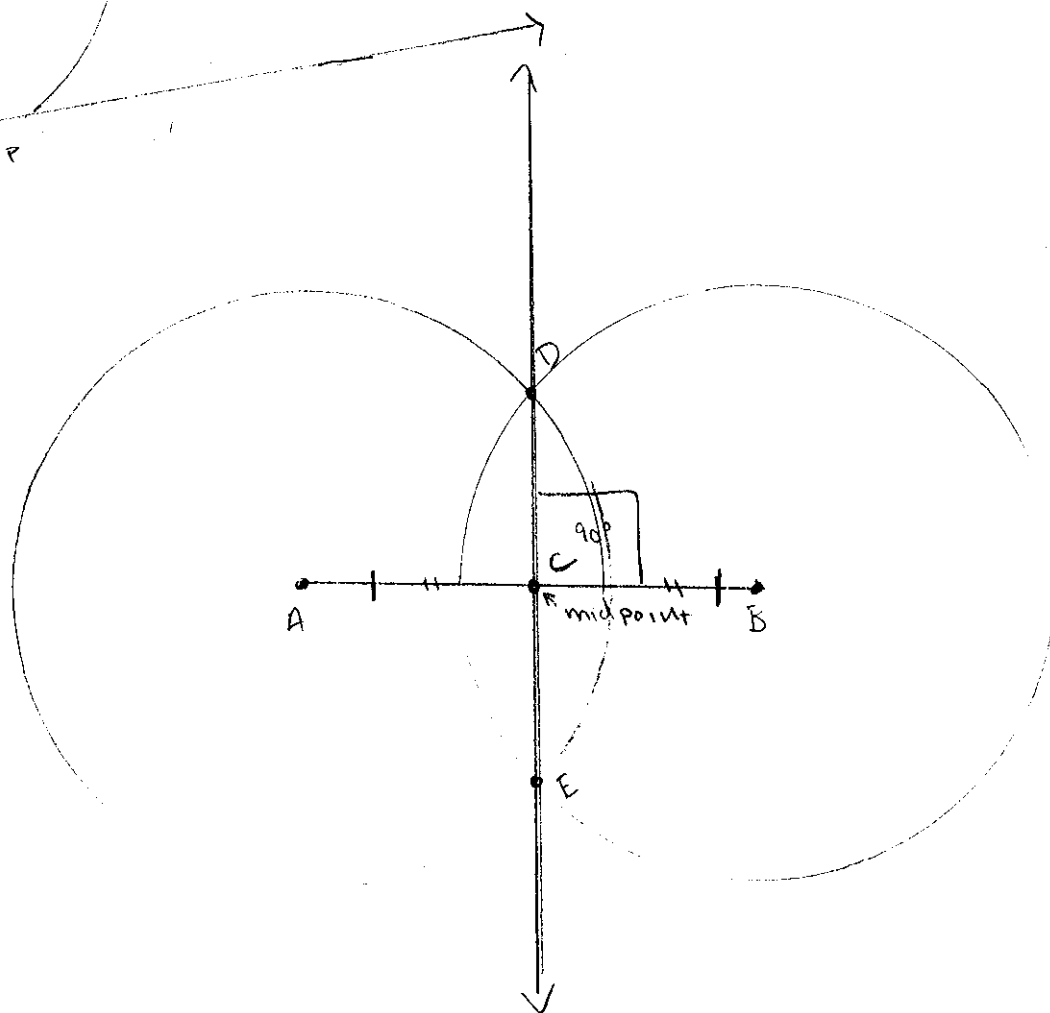
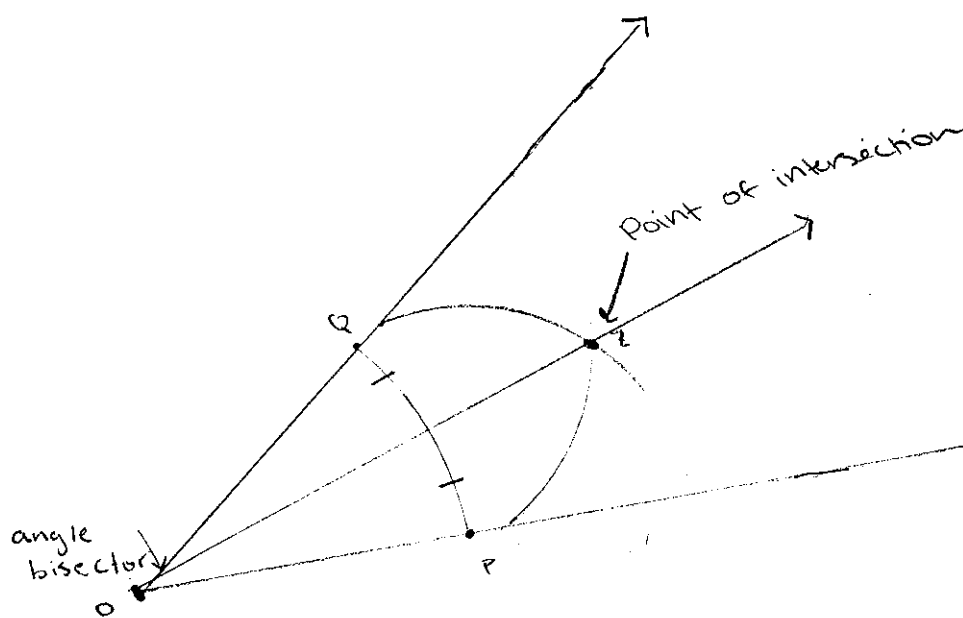
Nora, Eva, Ryan, Ava

4

Bisector - A line that cuts something in half

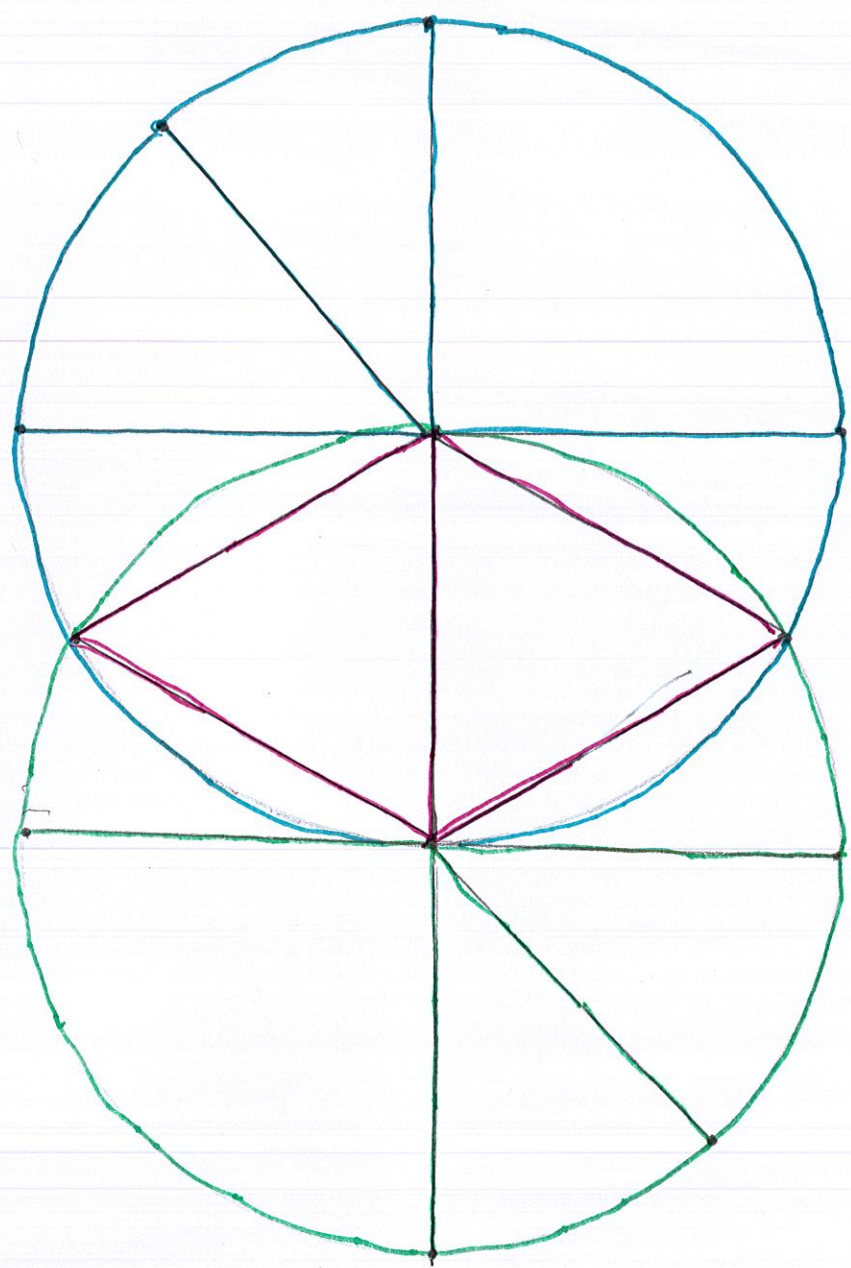
Angle Bisector - A line that cuts the angle in half.

Perpendicular Bisector - A line that cuts through the midpoint at a 90° angle.



3

#5



The additional segments are the same length as the sides of the equilateral triangle, because a circle is a figure where every point on the circumference of the circle is an equal length from the center point. On the circle we could theoretically draw an infinite amount of line segments extending from the center point of each circle.

